GENIN'S HAT STORE. Removed to

No. 507 BROADWAY, Afjoining GENIN'S BARANE.

TO THE HARDWAKE TRADE.

TO THE HARDWAKE TRADE.

To this day appointed Blears. WM B. Livingston & C.

City of New York Soin Agents for the as a of my

Dated States vacept the New England States, a

tay to the Hard-are Dealers that they will find a coassertment of my seeds at telt a ore. No. 69 Sare ay

read them equal to quality and as low in price as any a

ed manufactured; this country.

York, Jan. 29, 1869.

India-Rubber GLeves and MITTENS, lined and m itsed, for cold or wet weather, protect the hands in all k's of work, one ctapped hands, sait theurs, ko, and render th hands soft sumeth and stowy with. For sale at all Rubes spaces, and at No. 35 Johnsto, up stairs.

TRACY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS -1 large

WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. We prefer them for analy use." - N. Y. Tribone.
"Bury are the favorites for families "- N. Y. Tribone.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. B Manufacturing purposes have a great reputation hot med. All the products of these machines are in activate entra prices.

I. M. Sirgun & Co., 468 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING NACHINES.

In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every ety of Sewing, no other Sewing Machines on compare with Singra's. New and improved Machines at possily reduced prices.

I. M. Singra & Co., 458 Broadway. 860.—SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.—

PRICE ONLY PIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequ

GROVER & BAKER'S celebrated

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. New STYLES-Prices from \$50 to \$125. THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.

Offices, No. 465 Broadway, New-York, And No. 162 Fulton et , Brooklyn. BINGER'S BEWING MACHINES.

mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of shewing Machines will be \$1,000 better off when the L. M. SINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.

The Fourth edition is now ready, and contains: ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS AND CALENDARS for the year

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—Executive and Ju-

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE, A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

A POLITICALLY CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE XXXVITH CON-

ans, as far as yet choses. A SERTCH OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAIL. ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST BESSION OF

GOVERNMENTS OF BURDER-RULING BOVEREIGNS, &C. HOW THEY ELECT BOGOS U. S. SKRATORS IN INDIANA. CTION BETURES FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING GEN-

BEAL ELECTIONS IN 1858, carefully compiled and compared with bruner elections, expressly for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC. SLECTION ESTURES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK BY

LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS, TIMES OF LEGIS-ATIVE MESTINGS, HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, &c., with other

matter of general and permanent interest.

Price (postage prepaid), studie copies, 13 conts, Americal and Terest copies, \$1; One Hundred copies, \$8.

If can by Empress, \$7 per 100; 13 copies for \$1.

ied with the cash, respectfully solicited Horace Garet. & Co., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

A NEW ARTICLE FOR THE HAIR.

Fra. The Hair.

Fra. On & Son's COCORS.

So the best and sheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hairdressing ever offered to the public. Soid at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, sad by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles. So couts; small, 20 cents. Laquire for Fra. On Son's COCORS.

BYWARE OF COUNTERPRITS.

HOLF'S

BUPERIOR SHUTTLE-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 489 BROADWAY.

MARVELOUS AND NOTICEABLE.-GAYETTY'S MARVELOUS AND NOTICEABLE.—GAVETTY'S the brief period in the brief period it has been publicly announced, more sterling and profitable notoriety than anything heretolere offered for the case and prevention of Pies. It is not only a necessity as a pure said menicated paper, but it is a luxary which no man will allow blumes for his family to ne without. It is sold by all respectable Drugists, and at the Heasquates of the discoverer No. 41 Announced the same of the discoverer no. 42 Announced the same of the discoverer no. 42 Announced the same of the discoverer no. 42 Announced the discoverer no. 41 Announced the discoverer no. 42 Announced the discoverer no. 42 Announced the discoverer no. 43 Announced the discoverer no. 43 Announced the discoverer no. 44 Announced the disc

On the Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner or Supper table, Lea & Perriss Wordstranding Saucrades added the full flavor, rest and piquancy to soup, fish, meats, game, &c., marring toold. Put up it jars, quart, pint and half pint bottles. For sale by John Duxcan & Sons, No. 400 Bloadway.

To COUNTRY MERCHANTS .- Do not leave town without cailing on the AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY, Nos 22 and 24 Framefortes, and laying in a supp y of their beautiful and propure AMERICAN SMOKER. You will suy nothing in this market that will sell quicker or pay better.

AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK-Prepared at the ports in Dutchess County, from pure milk; is recommanded by he Blow-York Academy of Medicine to persons going to see, and to families who wish pure milk for their obtidren. Depot io. 187 Broadway.

F. V.S. Ballot's Fuence York Shirts, new style, made to or and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at Ballo Shirt's wronius, no. 40 Broadway.

RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the Best and Cheupest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaming, Curling,
Proserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by Druggiste and Perfum CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.

CENTAIN CURE.

BEGENAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, CHEAP,

BEGENAN & CO., Nos. 188, 273, 311 and 756 Broadway.

Hill., INIMITABLE HAIR CUTTER.—HAIR DYE

Some a box, block or brown—Nes. 1 Barelay et., N. Y., 175

Fullon-st., 290 Court-st, and 395 Myttle-av., Brooklyn; 582

Broadway, Albany, Wikiams, Newark, N. J.; Calicader & Co.,

Phil delphia; 154 Washington et., Festen. Arctic Oixtment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-IMPURE BLOOD.-All discases, more or less, find their origin in a morbid state of the blood; the purifying qualities of this celebrated medicine ar highly recommended by the most emittent of the faculty.

RICHARDS'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY.-"A boroughly therapeutic and reliable article "Wholesale Ages Boss, Galit & Bourson, No. 136 Green wich st., New York.

SAULT ST. MARIE CANAL, -Gov. Wister sends his special message to the Michigan Legislature, recomoding an improvement in the walls and cart locks of this important canal. He says that since it was built, only four years ago, the population of the Penin-sula has increased from a few hundred to nearly thirty shousand, and that twelve millions of dollars are in vested in minirg alore.

GOING TO KANSAS.—The Detroit Tribune states that it learns from various sections of Michigan that s very extensive emigration is to move toward Kaneas carly in the Spring. From Macombe and Oskland Counties, in particular, the outpouring will be im-

THE NOVEL LITERATURE OF ENGLAND .- Mr. I. W. R. Dickens dehvered a leture on the above theme, last evening at Hope Chapel. The audience was him ited in numbers. His readings were replete with talling points of pathos and humor.

PLORIDA WEATHER.—A Taliahasee paper says that Sunday, the 23d, was about as cold as it ever get to be in that latitude, the mercury being only 27° be

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The annual bell of the Er chiya Fire Department, Western District, was held so night in Musical Hell, Fution street. The spacious room ray beautifully ornamented with first streament, pointings, to, and presented a brilliant appearance. There was a large attendance, and the proceeds will doubties amount to a handown will me. The money realized is for the benefit of the Widowa' and

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO GORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion grist be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not accessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good firth.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

these letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greenery & Co.

The mails for Europe, per steamship Europe will close on Wednesday, February 2, at 104 o'clock

The steamship Asia passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and will be due at this port on Thursday morning.

A large fire occurred in St. Catharines, C. W., on Saturday night, destroying property to the amount of \$100,000.

The business in the Board of Aldermen last night was not of particular interest. Since the proposition to improve the Russ pavement there are great number of offers sent io, all of which have been referred to be Committee on Streets. The Central Park Commissioners sent in a brief aco unt of the progress of their work. They say that their entire expenses since their organization have been \$585,369 27.

In the Board of Councilmen last night, the Tax Levy came up, and about half of it was passed upon. Very few changes were made, the majority steadily voting for the report as it stood. However, the minority managed to strike out about \$105,000. The consideration will be resumed on Wednesday. The Controller has carefully revised the appropriations for judgments, and comes to the conclusion that of judgments already paid, \$72,087 are to be returned to the Treasury; that \$635,303 are yet to be paid, beside \$170,713 in one judgment obtained by the State against the City, and \$55,000 estimated to come in within a short time. making \$913,104 in judgments, including Lowber's claim, the Ward's Island purchase, and the old offal contract.

Mr. Bigler tried yesterday in the Senate the resolution which was kicked out of the Democratic Senatorial caucus on Saturday last. He moved to declare that the creation of a public debt in a time of peace ought not to be allowed; and that Corgress ought at once to proceed not only to adjust the revenue of the Government to its experses, but to psy the debt already incurred. Tais simple piece of good sense Mr. Bigler will urge upon Senstorial consideration "as early as possi ble." We think be will have to get up very early indeed to procure its indorsement by such gentle men as Mr. Hunter, Mr. Jeff. Davis, Mr. Slidell, and that lion of the tribe of Judab, Mr. Benjamin. These model Democrata believe in running in debt on the grand scale; but as for providing the means of payment, that is no part of their system.

-The House of Representatives, however, seen to agree with Mr. Bigler on this subject, rather than with Mr. Secretary Cobb and the free-debt Southern Democrats. They refused yesterday, by a decisive vote, to allow Mr. Houston of Alabams to bring in a.biil for a new loan of \$20,000,000, because it proposed no means of raising the money to pay the debt.

That is the right course. Pay as you go. Let it be by direct taxes, or by changing the tariff as the Administration and its supporters may prefer. But not a cent on any other terms!

In the SENATE, yesterday, Mr. Bigler proposed an early readjustment of the Revenue Laws, so as not only to meet current expenses, but to pay any existing public debt. Mr. Foot got the floor upon the Neutrality Laws, and spoke against Walker's forsy upon Nicaragus, commending Captain Paulding for his interference with Walker, and censuring the Government for the equivocal instructions furnished to the former. He said it is humilisting for this Government before the world to yow, on verbal quibbles, the acts of its subor dinates; and he believed that the Cabinet at Washington winked at the expedition, more especially since Walker was suffered to go un whipped of justice, instead of being sent to the Penitentia-IV. Mr. Foot would not vote a sword to Paulding, but would effer that which would be more acceptable to a man of his standing, the recognition of faithful services to the Republic. Mr. Crittenden said that Pauleing committed no error whatever. The taking of Walker was the arrest of justice upon the criminal. He would thank Commedore Paulding for the heroic manner in which he fulfilled his duty and preserved the peace of the world. Mr. Seward, as an act of justice, would propose a joint resolution that the President be directed to intervene for the defense of Paulding in suite against him arising from the performance of his duty. The Indian Appropriation bill was next taken up. The only feature of interest in the discussion was an amendment looking to the abelition of the reservation system.

the rules, Mr. Kilgore asked leave to introduce the preamble and resolutions in regard to the slavetrade, to the effect that the existing laws should be faithfully executed, and the Executive promptly sustained in bringing the violators to punishment. The motion to suspend the rules to introduce these resolutions, the House refused, 115 Yeas against 84 Nays, the Yeas being less than two-thirds of the House. Mr. Houston asked leave to introduce a bill to contract for a loan of twenty milhone of dollars, and moved a suspension of the rules, which was negatived. Mr. Haskin wanted the Willett's Point business to be the special order of the third Thursday in February, which the House refused. At the evening session, Mr. Davis of Mississippi spoke in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He thought France and England were not in a condition to interfere, and there never was a period when its forcible acquisition would be less injurious to them than now. Mr. Pottle thought that the object of this Cuba movement was to cover up the iniquity of the past by starting a new issue which appealed directly to every sectional and factional feeling in the country. He thought it would have been more in accordance with the condition of the Treasury had the President recommended the sale of territory to pay our debts, instead of asking millions to buy more.

In the House after some attempts to suspend

A SHORT LESSON.

About fifty years ago, the same slaveholding interest, which is now going in so fiercely for the acquiition of Cuba, was equally fierce for the acquisition of Canada and we went to war with Great Britain accordingly. It happened, in that case, that we did not acquire Canada-a result which might also follow a war undertaken for the acquisition of Cuba against Spain, supported by France, Great !

Britain, and the rest of mankind. Tout we did not acquire Canada in that war, the slavebolders who projected the conquest of it have reason to bless their stars indeed. How blanded they were: how utterly unable to see the future: how bent upon digging a pit into which pobedy would so certainly have fallen as themselves! Had Canada toon been added to the Union, with the additional prepanderance of territory and population thus given to the Northern and Free-Labor section, it is not to be questioned that the elaveholders would long since have lost the pobitical control which they still enj y, and which it is the sole object of the new Caba-stealing project to strengthen and prolong. Yet, at the time, it seemed reasonable enough to suppose that the addition of Canada to the Union would rather strengthen than westen the grasp of the slaveholders upon political power. Up to that time, the new States north of the Oh o-settled, as thus far they had mainly been, by emigrants from Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky-had, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, been sturdy supporters of the political supremacy of the South; and the same toing was naturally expected of any new States that might be erected in that quarter. The West thus far had been the steady aley-or rather servantof the South; and, with the usual short signtedness of politicisms, who, like other practical men, so called, seldom see more than three inches beyond their roses, it was fondly hoped that it would always remain so.

To come down to a more recent and more suc and real Texas, bounded by the Nueces and the westlutionists, and with nothing more than grumbling on the part of Mexico. Instead o' that, in hopes of bitherto a sort of volunteer boot-black to the slaveholders, already gives evident signs of vindicating its independence and of placing itself on the States. In spite, however, of these two experiments, both equally instructive—the one in its failure, the other in its success-they have started the project of forcing Spain to sell Cuba at the risk united.

Now, laying aside all question about the justice of this forced sale, as one about which such politicians as Buchanan and Slidell never trouble themselves, are the godisthers of this project quite sure that, on the score of profit, upon which slone they urge it on the American people, it will bear examination? Even laying out of account, as too inconsiderable a quantity to have any effect upon their calculations, the advantage of all the rest of us, is it altogether so certain that this project, should an attempt be made to carry it out, will redound by its success, or by its too probable failure, to the permanent, or even the temporary benefit of the three hundred and odd thousand slaveholders, whose control over the affairs of the country it is intended to strengthen and prolong?

There is, indeed, a class of persons with nothing to lose and vague hopes of gaining everything, who have always a direct personal interest in every war and every commotion. This class of persons finds a zealous spokesman in The N. Y. Herald, always exulting over rescalities and calamities, and always ready for any kind of mischief. But nobody, net even Mr. Buchanan himself, can be fool erough to expect to rule the country by means of this class alone. They do very well as a makeweight, but not ling more. Before hoping to engage the country so zealously in support of this project, that the people will be ready to keep in power, in spite of their abundant lack of all other claims to enfidence, its authors and promoters, it will be necessary to afford some good, or, at least, plausi ble reasons for believing that, though nothing could be more urjust, at the same time nothing could be more advantageous. Hitherto this essential point seems to have been taken for granted. The project being admitted to be eminently unjust, if looked at apart from its advantages, its eminent injustice seems to have been assumed as sufficient to prove it eminently advantageous. This, however, is pressing the matter a little too far. We doubt it even slaveholders will be satisfied with this sort of

We have faith in juvenile debating societies, although we can fancy tongue-tied lands in which the particular species of diversion afforded by such moot-associations may have a more practical value than in our own Hail Columbia-every boy of which is a born orator, who cannot open his main facial orifice without emitting at least two tropes and one rhetorical figure into the bargain. We are not sure that " in our midst" Associations for the Encouragement, Cultivation and Reward of Silence-Societies, every member of which should be pledged to maintain his taciturnity under circomstances no matter bow tremendous-bodies pledged upon honor or oath to emulate the parrot of Paddy, and to be content with a "devil of a "thinking"-should not be promoted by the patronage of the living and by the donations of the dying. But boys, like Signor Benedict, will still be talking," and particularly College boys, who know so much when they are young, and who find their knowledge of every description to grow less as they grow older.

We are not, therefore, surprised to find the Linonian Society of Yale College debating; but we are very much astonished to find it debating this question for the Bishop prize: · Ought a man to obey a law which his conscience condemns?" It appears to us that these youngsters are taking pretty early lessons in casuistry, and have forgotten the maxim that infantine supplies should be lacteal. Why should they bother their young souls in this reckless manner? Is there not plenty of questions quite fitted to their tender years? Exempli gratia: "Should Socrates "have swallowed the Lemlock without sputtering !" Did Socrates do right in sacrificing a rooster to "Esculapius!" "Were the feelings of Caius Marina among the ruins of Carthage more sad than sub-"lime, or more sublime than sad ?" "Was the conduct of Bratus brutish or patriotic in 'knifing' "his friend J. C. !" "Which was the greatest man-Geo. Washington, Thos. Jefferson or John "Adams ?" (This is for a cocked-hat or triangular debate.) "Is the Inventor of conic sections at

Now, with these plain queries before them-

cessful exertion of the policy of extension by force -the war with Mexico, and the additions thereby made to the territory of the Union. The slaveholders might have had Texas-that is, the original ern ceserts-by the free con-ent of the Texan revolustill additional conquests they forced Mexico into a war. That war resulted in the forced sale to us by Mexico of a very large territory; but the immediate result was the political overthrow of the party that made the war, and the addition of a new Free State to the Union, which, though same level of self-respect with the other free-labor of a war with Spain, France and Great Britain

CONSCIENCE IN QUESTION.

this moment in Paradise or Purgatory !"

ies which should spentaneously suggest the macires to every mattematical or classical youth thes clever young Freehmen and Suphomores proceeded to distreet their asyet meslo a cerberums and cerebellums with the following: " Ought's man to obey a law "which his conscience condems?" As if this were yet an open question. As if it had not long ego been settled by Convocations, Conventions, Assemblus, Synods, Congregations-by Ductors of Divinity, by Profess rs of Theology, by Caristian Philosophers-that a man is bound to obey a law which his conscience condems. We thought that problem was long ago solved. To be sure, there was some weight of an hority upon the other side. Here and there an obstinate person, who upon the whole preferred decapitation, cropping, roasting, hempen strangulation, imprisonment, starvation, nabecness, hunger, torture, poverty, and contempt, to obedience against conscience. But these were foolish old fellows who probably got no more than was justly due them. What a ridiculous figure Redley and Latimer cut! What an unnatural parent was John Rogers! How childish the obst nate conduct of the leathern-breeched George Fex! We have been all wrong. Out of the moutas ot babes and sucklings are we admonished. Trust we have a good conscience! O foolish trust!

We have not yet heard to what dec sion the Linonians came; but we suppose that there will be an efficial report in The New-York Observer. 1a these days, conscience is fast becoming a scarce article, and we are much obliged to these young men for showing us, or trying to show us, that we can better dispense with it than with meat, drink and liberty. There are certain graves in Connecticut which these callow debaters can visit, without much expenditure of time or sole leather. They are known as the graves of the regicides. We prescribe the pilgrimage.

A PRETTY QUARREL.

What a great fire a very little matter will ofter kindle! The assets-Heaven he'p the mark !-of the defunct Ohio Life and Trust Company (with which Company commenced the terrible tumbledown of last year) had very nearly brought the sovereign State of Onio and the United States into collision, and driven another, perhaps final, nail it to the coffin of the Union. Though nothing remain, we believe, of the dead carcass of that late flourishing and universally-trusted Company, except a little dust and sohes and a few dry bones, the Supreme Court of Ohio, and the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio, contended as flercely for the exclusive privilege and high satisfaction of distributing this cust and ashes and these dry bones among the suffering creditors as if they had actually been bones to pick, bones with some remnant of meat on them. The two Courts stood in desperately hostile attitude, at sword's point, glowering at each other, each claiming the division as its own, each scouting the other as an intruder, and each on the point of committing, if not the other, at least the other's officers, for contempt of Court.

The conflict of laws has long formed a volumirous and intricate legal title. We here in Americs, among our many other not always very successful efforts to simplify and facilita'e the administration of justice, have added to the conflict of laws, another and still more intricate and despera'e conflict of jurisdictions. Our New York City Courts have contributed largely to this interesting branch of legal learning, about half their time being taken up in snatching the bone from each other's mouths, in settling, or rather in disputing, their own and each other's jurisdiction. We are happy to say, however, that the threatened collision at Cincippati has been indefinitely postponed. Rather than see the two venerable Courts engage in a rough and-tumble contest, at the rick not only of throwing each other, but of dissolving the Union, the suitors have interposed, have taken the matter out of the hands of the Courts, and have concluded to settle it by an amicable arrangement among themselves. Whether they were prompted mainly by motives of patriotism or mainly by motives of prudence does not distinctly appear. Perhaps equally by both. Little as there might be to be got out of the assets, the distribution of which was the matter in controversy, and small interest in that point of view as the parties might have, at least there would be a bill of costs to psy. That is an unfailing attendant upon all lawsuits. Those who dance must make up their minds to pay the piper; but both parties to the suit might naturally think it a little hard that, in addition to the costs of their own particular quarrel, they should be called upon, as they seemed threatened to be, to pay the costs of a dissolu tion of the Union. Therefore, with a wisdom which we highly applaud, they have concluded to dispense with the further services of the Courts, and to arrange the distribution of the assets without their assistance. This we think is an example that might be wisely imitated in a large number of other cases. The fact is our Courts, Federal, State and City, are so busy in taking care of themselves and each other-in extending their jurisdiction like good judges-and, to that end, is curtailing the jurisdiction, upsetting the judgements and nullifying the decisions of each other, that they have only now and then a moment to spare for the settlement of the private controversies referred to them for decision. Whether or not this or that particular piece of property belongs to A or to B, interesting as that question may be to them, is a most inconsiderable question-at least in the eyes of the Courts-compared with the point whether this Court or that Court, or neither the one nor the other, or both together, shall have the settlement of the controversy. We should, therefore, advise all private parties, to whom the decision of their rights is an object, at once to remove the matter from the Courts, and to undertake its decision among themselves. There is no fear that the Courts will not have ample opportunity left for earning their salaries and for the exhibition of their judicial acuteness in tripping each other up. There is a large number of suitors who like nothing better than to have the Courts overlook their rescalities, and devote their whole energies to fighting each other, instead of making a decision from which they, i. e., these rascally suitors, could expect no benefit.

MB. BLAIR'S LECTURE. We give to day a report of the lecture of the

Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., delivered in Boston. In this lecture he takes the ground, at once, as it seems to us, philosophical and humane, that the alleged superiority of race of which we hear so much, and which is urged as a sufficient ground for the perpetuity of Slavery, is not an absolute superiority, but one relative only to certain climates. The white race in temperate climates, like those of the United States, may be as superior to the negro race as the most ardent advocates of Slavery contend, but this vaunted superiority cesses the moment we

pass into tropical climates, in which the negro attains to iccreased energy and vigor; while the white man dwindles under the exercating effects of heat and malaria, and even loses the power of prepagating his race. Why should the black man oragged into a climate not favorable to his constitution or development, there to be made the slave of the white mat, and kept in a state of perpetual degradat op, in which both social and physical causes concur, while a vast extent of the earth's surface -excreding that of the two temperate zones, for which only the pegro and other colored races are adapted-still awaits the productive shill of science and civilization? Would it not be far better, instead of perpetuating, in these temperate latitudes for which nature never designed them, a cegraded race of slaves, to fit this same race for adding to the dominions of civil zation vast regions in which they can live and floured and we cannot?

Why should we not follow on in the path which our revolutionary forefathers marked out? They proc'aimed life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as the equal right of all men. Beginning with there Northern States which were parpably least corgenial, physically considered, to the negro race, they abolished slavery. They provided, by the ordinance of 1787, that to slaves should be introduced into the new Western Territory lying under similar latitudes. They abol shed the Afr can slavetrade, fendly beping that in doing that, they had struck a bow at the institution of Slavery which must speedily result in its total cessation. It remains for us to carry out the same policy-a

duty not the less incumbent upon us from the recent efforts, et the head of which the Supreme Court of the United States has placed itself, to reverse the policy of the Revolutionary fathers to exp'ode their favorite ideas of the rights of man and the excellence of freedom, and to convert this country from the land of the free into the home of the slave. The herois resistance of Kausas to the attempts to impose Slavery upon her has secured net only Free Labor for herself, but the ultimate extension of that same system along her parallels of latitude across the entire continent. Missouri itself, enatched from the hands of Freedom in 1820, will now, it is conceded, buttressed up by a Free-Labor State on her western frontier, soon avsume her natural position. The influence of this corden of Free-Labor States cannot but be very great on the extension of Freedom. To their development a railroad to the Pacific is very essential, and that forms another leading topic of Mr. Blair's lecture.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FUTURE. What soft and sweet intelligence is this which omes floating to us upon Southern winds? What

gentle rumors are these which reach our titillated ears? What saccharine scandal is this which garnishes, as with silver favors and milk hued confectionery, the brown loaf of common journalistic gossip? That benignant Joze, weary of the ceaseless fisticuffs of our deliberative and delirious Congress, and weary, too, of the solitary dreariness of the White House, which even the smiles of Miss Lane can only in part dissipate, has persuaded Hymen to kindle a brand-new torch, which by its purity of)ight shall dim for a time the great and malodorous pitch links of Cuban controversy and Kapeas conflagration. Now doth it become the old ladies to be darning their laces, and the young Indies to be affectionate to parental purse-bearersto be rapid and ready with the parental slippers at night, and to surpass themselves as to the parental muffin in the morning, that their bitls may be long in the ledgers of tradesmen, and may be liquidated without a volcanic outpouring of the parental lava. Now should that gentle bard who whilom sang of the parti-bued bail of Senstor Gwin and the immense shoe-buckles of my Lord Napier, buy a couple of pounds of rosin for his bow and a new E string for his fiddle; for troubadouring, as we predict, will soon be in high fashion. Now should the humblest Member of Congress purchase a new pair of blacking brushes, and either three paper or two liren "dickeys;" and also frank all his shirts home to be washed. For, if the correspondent of a cetemporary journal is to be credited, au event of the rory description is at hand, and, we may say, at heart. The President of the United States, for nearly a century content to be a fraction, is about to be converted into a matrimonial unit-has felt those fires which oftenest carbonize the hearts of the callow, melting the snows upon his frosty pow, bringing up from 20 below to at least 5° above 0 his sanguineous temperature, and driving him with a gentle but irresistable force to the purchase of a "handsome brown frock coat, white vest and cravat, and patent-leather pumps." Matrimony imminent, as this correspondent firmly believer, can alone solve this sartorial and entorial problem; and when we hear that Mr. Buchanan has purchased two bottles of the Electro-Magnetic Hair Dye, and has been "cloistered up" with his dentist, we shall at once purchase a casket to hold the piece of cake which our old friend will send us, and which we shall exhibit to the public according to arrangements calculated o prevent a rush and to preserve life. When the happy day arrives, we shall issue extras half-hourly from suprise until the telegraphic operators sink exhausted upon their batteries, and leave the world in an odor of sulphuric scid. We cannot promise pictures: but we have engaged Brown to "boss' our reporters in the Capital, so that we shall not miss a crumb of cake nor an ell of ribbon.

Does the reader ask what conjunction of the stars did these good times coming determine? Does he remember how the great Louis, the proudest monarch of Europe, succumbed to the widow of the profane Scarron? Does he remember how the bright-eved Widow Wadman bombarded "that foolish fort"-the heart of the avuncular Toby? Has he forgotten those seductive influences which proved too potent for the sagacity of a Pickwick and overcame the simplicity of a Weller! And can it be supposed that when the Grand Monarch yielded; when the heart, which the terrors of Namur and Romillies could not intimidate, struck its colors and opened its gates to Cupid; when the great intellect which propounded and demonstrated the theory of tittle-bats found itself not captured and yet-Dodson and Fogg assisting -a captive; can it be supposed that the President is proof against the blandishments of the beautiful and the bereaved? Forbid it, O winged, bow-bearing boy! forbid the treasonous thought! Let the Corgressional Chaplains-both of them, for it will take two-rehearse the service! Let every editor in the Presidential pay prepare a kader! Let every powder monkey make ready piles of cartridges! And finally, let Mr. Esves, the reporter of the Secret Senatorial Sessions, and the two black cate, give us notice early of the happy, happy, happy day!

LAKE ERIE .- The Buffulo Republic of Saturday says, that on that morning the lake www clear of ice, and navigation perfectly open.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

Washington, Morday, Jan. 31, 180 The vote to day on Mr. Housion's attempt to be troduce a Loan bill is generally conceded to be settled the jest that a decisive majority of a House will under no consideration vote a loss or reissue of Treasury notes unless coupled with a percase of the Tareff.

Messrs, Montgomery and Dewart of Pennsin nin endeavored to get the floor to introduce real, tions instructing the Committee of Ways w Means to report a Tarril' bill immediately, in a cordance with the recommendations of the Presdent, but they were not recognized by the Speaker

The resolution concerning the Tariff, introducby Mr. Bigler into the Senate to-day, is a substtial, if not a literal, transcript of that proposed by him in the Democratic caucus on Saturday, M. Hales's inquiry, whether he had got leave to wen draw it from the caucus, cause. in the Senate.

The Committee of Ways and Mean meets and to-morrow. Messrs. Morrill, Howa and Deep bave modified, somewhat, their proposed bill respect to iron, and it now levies on bar iron \$15 per tun; on radroad iron, \$12; on pig iron \$1 With the modification, it is almost entirely acorp. able to the friends of an increased Tariff of a parties, and there is a general disposition to stal by it in case it gets before the House.

No action was had by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to day respecting the Indiana Se. ators, but it is understood toat their case will be considered, if not decided, on Wednesday, to wha day the Committee adjourned.

The Special Committee of the House this men. ing vo ed by one mejority to report Mr. Carta Iowa) Pacific Railroad bill, but it will come at bern into the House. The most devoted advocate of the road concede that no action concerning it possible this session.

The Northern Democrate who voted against suspending the rules to admit Mr. Kilgore's res lutions against the slave-trade were: Barr, Sas ing, Taylor (N Y), Wortendyde (N J.), Florence, Gillis, White (Penn.), Burne, Cox, Hall, Mile, Vailandigbam (O.), Greeg, Niblack (Ind.), Hoten Shaw, Smith (Ill.). The Southern Members wis voted for suspending were: Bowie, Davis, Harris, Ricaud (Md), Gilmer, Humphrey Marshal, Northern Democrats absent: Cavanaugh, Horse F. Clark, D mmick, Huyler, Landy, Lawrence (X. .), McKibben, Phillips, Reilly, Scott. Horace !. Clark's absence is accounted for by the fact this he is confined to his house by sickness. Mr. Haskin's motion to suspend the rules som

to bring up the Willett's Point case, failed by only two votes. Messre, Milison and Jenkins, of Va. Secretary Floyd's friends, voted against it; so dil G. W. Jenes. Mr. Hall of Mussachusetts, was absent. Mr. Pottle of New-York, made a good speech this evening, defending the Republican party and expo ing the duplicity of the President who, while savi ing economy, recommends an a propriation for Cuba which will cost hundreded

Notwithstanding his denial, the President tends sending a Message to Congress on the sa ect of the revenue. It is certain that a Mess is ready, and has been delayed only by the une pected action of the Senatorial cancus on ariff question.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Jau. 31, 1852.
McCormick's patent for improvement in reapigmachines expired to day, agi the invection thereis becomes public property. The Commissioner Patents overruled the application for extension, on B ground that it is clear the invection was new as patentable when patented, and that it possessed a spitue of utility; but he is well satisfied from the thibits and testimony in the case, that the patentees in the patentees are received, not only a reasonable but most liberal case resistion for the time, ingentity and expense bestow WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1852. pensation for the time, ingensity and expense bestor in the invention and upon its introduction.

A Board of Inquiry, consisting of Capts. Magomery and Rado, and Com. Tittor, convened in memory to examine into the case of John Madiga mering to examine into the case of John Madiga a Master in the Navy, who was dropped by the la-ting Board. He claims the benefit of that seems of the act providing for Naval Courts of Inquiry the cases of those who were absent from the count for six menths or more after that act was passed. Copt. M. D. L. Simpson has been ordered by t War Department to the charge of the Commission

Capt. M. D. L. Simpson has been ordered by the War Department to the charge of the Commissary Department in the Pacific.

The House Special Committee this morning, by a voice of reven against five, authorized Mr. Curtis to report his bill for a Central Pacific Railroad, with one branch to the frontier of Iowa and another to the frontier of Missouni. The bill was modified at the instance of Mr. Corning, by increasing the ammunical land and mency, so as to make the measure practicable. It is ascertaned, from an altogether reliable source, that, during Jenuary, the commanders of the British and French Naval forces sent a joint note to the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, in which they say they have been ordered by the Ministers respectively of their Governments residing in Mexico, to demastist. The payment of all pending debts due to subjets of France and England; 2d. A monthly statement of all import duties; 3d. Payment of the damages sestined by those subjects in the present Mexicos hostilities; and, 4th. The repeal of the revenue laws now existing, and the restration of those in force a year ago. In accition to the above, Admiral Pennaud says the payment provided for by the French Convention mat be made as it those laws had not been medical, taking the former ones as the basis of liquidation, the rates of which were thirty percentum more than the present ones. The reduction was made for the best it of commerce. The Governor of Vera Cruz has replied that these prepositions shall receive due consideration. He is disposed to yield what is just, but ro more, and considers a very important principle is volved in the demands, namely, the interference of foreign Governments to control the revenue question and dictate what rates of duty shall be imposed.

It appears from an official statement that the number of the state of the state of the that the supplied that the supplied the themselves that the number of the principle is provided in the demands of a statement that the number of the supplied that the supplied th and dictate what rates of duty shall be imposed.

It appears from an official statement that the number of vessels engaged in trade with Africa during the

last fiscal year was 31. The total amount of imper paying duty was \$1,420,000, and free of duty \$972,0 while the cuties paid were nearly \$82,000.

The President tent to the Secate to-day, in addition to the former statement showing the condition of our

to the former statement showing the condition of or claims against foreign Governments, a statement our many aettled and uesettled accounts with the later. Before the latter.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the probability of Judge Black's appointment to the Pennsylvania Judgeship made vecant by the resigns tion or Judge Irwin. Hence all the speculations as further than the speculation of the specula

XXXVth CONGRESS Second Session SENATE. ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1839.
Many unimportant memorials, reports and bills well introduced.
Mr. TRUMBULL, introduced a bill to regulate the

practice of the United States Circuit Coarts, also, bill authorizing Circuit Courts to issue writs of madarus. Referred to the Committee on the Judician Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution directing Secretary of the Interior to prepare, before the secretary of the Interior to prepare the I

ce on Patents.

Communications were received from the President ansmitting the balance of the list of claims against of the list of claims against the president of the Company of the British Governor (Douglas) of Vancour Island \$7,000 loaned by him for public purposes; is a static of the static static of trails with Africa, in the company of the public purposes;